

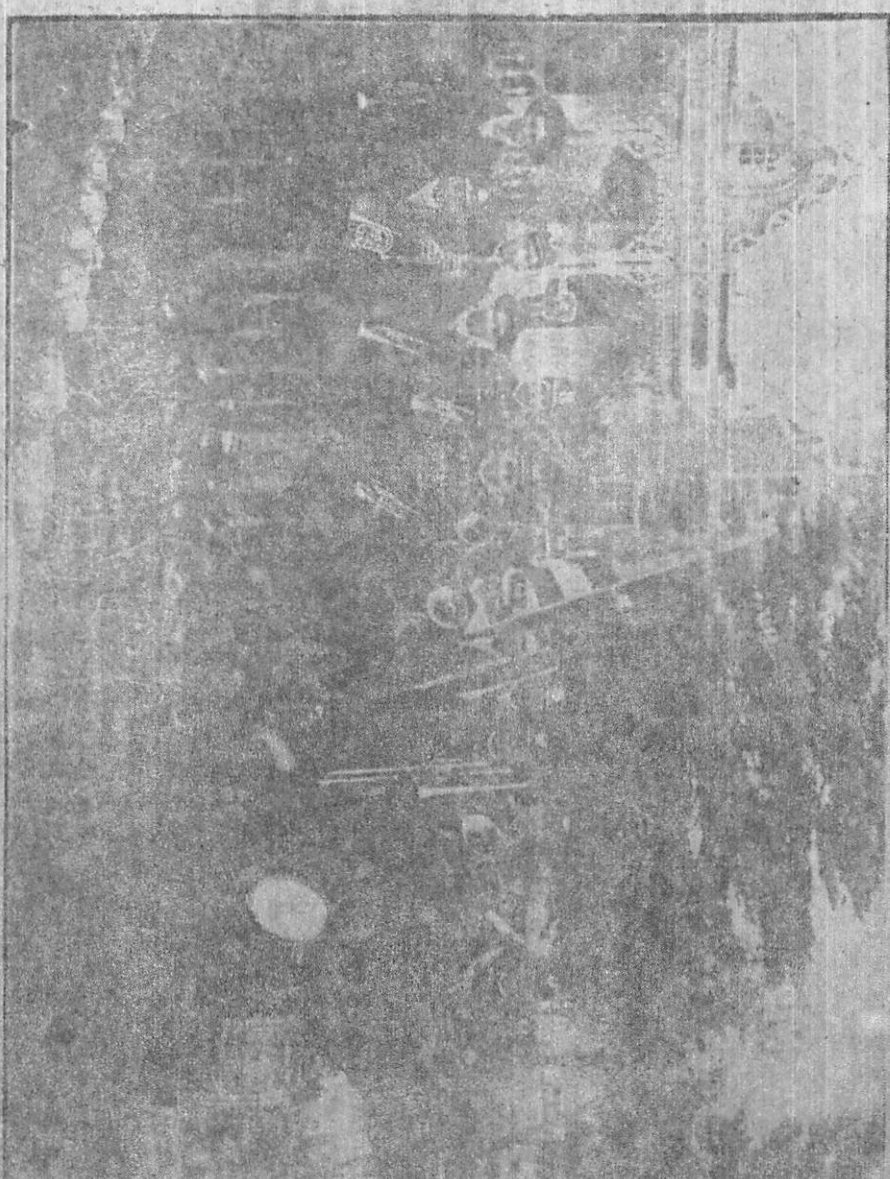
Fort Midway Flag

organizing the settlers into defined military units for greater security. On June 26, 1866, they organized the militia of Wasatch County and held an inspection drill at Heberville, where a fort had also been recently constructed. Major Wm. of Heberville was placed in command of the District which had three battalions--one of cavalry and two of infantry--to be known as the Wasatch Military District. Sidney Epperson and John Hamilton were appointed Majors over Fort Midway, with John Watkins as bugler.

Fort Midway was conducted under military law, having officers and picket patrol, with men arising to assigned duty at the call of the bugle. The militia was in complete charge of all activities necessary for the welfare and general good of the community.

With the organization of the Military District and the approaching completion of the Fort Midway settlement, Sidney Epperson was concerned about the lack of availability of an American flag of "colors" to be flown at Fort Midway and to be used on campaign against the Indians. Realizing the importance of having a suitable flag for the battalion and Fort Midway use, Mary Jane Robey Epperson, Sidney's wife, commenced the construction of a large American flag. The material for the flag came from bedsheets, which were hand dyed and sewn. When completed, the flag contained less than the standard 13 stripes of red and blue and had only 18 of the 34 stars typical to the American flag utilized throughout the Civil War years from 1861 to 1865--an omission necessitat-

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THE EXPERIENCE OF A LIFETIME!

Flag that was made by his great
the Hawk War.
"If call it Midway."
The first step in laying out the
and settlement was the